

ANNUAL REPORT 2016



SANITATION
AND WATER
FOR ALL





ANNUAL REPORT 2016



Table of contents

1. VISION AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
2. MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR.....	4
3. FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE CHAIR.....	5
4. 2016 - THE YEAR IN REVIEW.....	6
5. A PLATFORM FOR DIALOGUE AND ALIGNMENT.....	8
6. COLLABORATING FOR SUCCESS.....	11
7. BUILDING ACCOUNTABILITY.....	12
8. A PARTNERSHIP FIT FOR PURPOSE.....	14
9. FUTURE PRIORITIES.....	15
10. FINANCIAL REPORT.....	16



1.

Vision and objectives

Vision:

SANITATION AND WATER
**FOR ALL, ALWAYS AND
EVERYWHERE**

Objectives:

1. Increase political prioritization for sanitation, hygiene and water;
2. Strengthen government-led national processes;
3. Develop and use a strong evidence base to support good decision making;
4. Strengthen regional, national and local human and institutional capacities; and
5. Follow-up and review progress achieved in implementing sanitation, water and hygiene targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2. Message from the Chair

from **The Honourable Kevin Rudd,**
Chair



I have learned much in my first twelve months as Chair of the Sanitation and Water for All global partnership.

I already knew that sanitation, water and hygiene were important issues, of course: that was my motivation for taking on this challenge. I was aware, and wanted to address, the outrageous inequalities associated with the fact that while 4.6 billion people worldwide had access to basic sanitation, around 2.4 billion did not. I found it unacceptable that only a third of rural dwellers had access to water at home, and that women and girls bore most of the burden of fetching water from distant sources.

But while the technical solutions to these problems may seem relatively simple, it has become clear to me that the solutions we seek are not so much to do with technology, but rather politics, policy and finance.

What is often lacking in the WASH sector are the basic foundations for good policy: strong institutions, skilled people and rigorous monitoring systems. The SWA global partnership has identified these gaps, and has articulated a set of practical “building blocks” that countries and their development partners can focus on putting in place. I also know that poor coordination and col-

laboration are key culprits in holding back development effectiveness, further stunting progress. Again, SWA has been instrumental in setting up mechanisms for partners to work more effectively together.

There is also the question of political will, and policy tradeoffs. I am no stranger to these. As a former head of government, I know all too well the difficulties in driving through real policy change. As Prime Minister of Australia, I oversaw reform of the policies and institutions governing the Murray Darling river basin. This involved balancing the needs of farmers and the environmental sustainability of the rivers, and addressing problems of water pricing. The commonality of these problems was driven home as I chaired the two-day SWA Sector Ministers’ Meeting in March 2016, hosted by our partners in the Ethiopian Government. I learned that ministers and senior government officials from the 50 countries that attended had faced similar challenges. But I also saw a wealth of solutions, underpinned by an eagerness to exchange ideas and support each other. That, for me, was a highlight of 2016, and an example of the value that a global partnership such as ours can bring.

Then there is the question of finance, another topic with which I have considerable experience. I appreciate the work being done by our partners, such as the World Bank, to analyze just how much is needed to achieve the water, sanitation and hygiene targets of the Sustainable Development Goals: \$260 billion, which is roughly three times current investments. To me, some of the most fascinating discussions in the past 12 months have centered on questions of how to increase the amount of public money being spent on WASH, how to use it more efficiently, and how to draw in more com-

mercial finance for this sector, both domestic and international. And while countries transition out of aid dependence, development assistance is nonetheless still crucial, especially in many of our partner countries. We just need to optimize its use.

I have benefited from interactions with SWA donor partners, where we have explored options together for better use of aid, and with recipient countries, who have outlined the challenges associated with using development assistance in ways that best support their national programs. Together, we have sought agreement—in-line with the SWA Collaborative Behaviors—on how to work better together.

It has been a rich and fulfilling year of engagement with SWA. In the year ahead my focus will be on action on-the-ground. In April 2017, at the SWA High-level meetings in Washington DC, we will invite countries to volunteer as “product champions”, and ask development partners to provide support. Together, we will work intensively in a select group of countries, seek financing solutions, and document the contributions of different partners. After twelve months, we will reconvene at the 2018 Sector Ministers’ Meeting, and review our achievements. That is how we will continue to learn together, and achieve real results for those most in need.

I look forward to being part of it.

The Hon. Kevin Rudd

Chair, Sanitation and Water for All
26th Prime Minister of Australia

3.

Foreword by the Executive Chair

by **Catarina de Albuquerque.**

Executive Chair of the Sanitation and Water for All global partnership.



2016 has been an exciting year for the Sanitation and Water for All global partnership: new, diverse and committed partners have joined us; we held a successful High-level Meeting in Ethiopia; we forged stronger links to other relevant partnerships such as the SUN Movement; we expanded our donor base, increasing overall financial support to SWA; we held far-reaching discussions on how partners can respond to the SDGs; we initiated a debate on adapting our accountability mechanism to the SDGs; and our engaged multi-stakeholder steering committee directed the partnership into new and challenging areas of work.

Compressing the discussions and activities into one Annual Report is, as ever, a challenge in itself – so I want to take the opportunity here to highlight a few of the actions of which I've felt all those involved in SWA should be proud this year.

In 2016, SWA gained 58 new partners – the largest growth since the partnership's creation – and expanded into new areas of the world with Brazil, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Jordan, the Maldives, Morocco, Norway and Portugal joining the partnership, along with new civil society, research and learning, and private

sector partners from across the world. This demonstrates the ever-growing influence of SWA in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector and beyond. SWA is now pushing to build on this strong base with a Country Engagement Strategy to enhance country-level sector dialogue, action and accountability.

In 2016, Sweden joined the group of donors who have, over the years, generously supported the work of SWA: Australia, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Together, these donors provided more financial support than ever before and, in addition, invaluable political support for SWA and the water, sanitation and hygiene sector more broadly.

The Sustainable Development Goals have been discussed within the partnership at all levels. SWA has engaged with UN-Water, UNESCO, the Global Water Partnership and the World Water Council to collaborate on efforts to achieve all the SDGs where water and sanitation are integral to success. Internally, the partnership has been discussing the development of an effective mutual accountability mechanism,

such that countries, donors and other partners can assess their own efforts to realize the SDGs.

And finally, SWA's Results Framework, developed and approved in 2016, is helping us define how all partners can pull together to reach our vision of access to water and sanitation for all, always and everywhere.

I believe that these are just some of the successes that 2016 has brought and of which we should all be proud: they are successes that I am certain will be the stepping-stones to even greater achievements in the year ahead.

4. 2016 – The Year in Review

MARCH:

198 participants, representing 50 countries, 33 of those represented at ministerial level, meet at the SWA High-level Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, to plan the achievement of the SDGs; Portugal joins SWA.

MAY:

Brazil, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the **Maldives** and **Morocco** join SWA.

JUNE:

Sanjay Banka (India) elected the first Private Sector Representative on the SWA Steering Committee; at a face-to-face Steering Committee meeting held in Lisbon (Portugal).



OCTOBER-DECEMBER:

140 partners from 25 countries attend information webinars about the Collaborative Behaviours, the Building Blocks and the 2017 High-level Meetings. Jordan joins SWA (October).

NOVEMBER:

38 countries and 12 external support agencies perform a final progress review on commitments tabled at the SWA 2014 High-level Meeting.

DECEMBER:

A face-to-face **Steering Committee meeting** is held in New York City (USA); SWA initiates partnership with the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement; Norway joins SWA.



5. A platform for dialogue and alignment

THE 2016 HIGH-LEVEL MEETING (ADDIS ABABA)

On 15-16 March 2016, SWA brought together 33 ministerial-level representatives in the first global gathering to discuss the water, sanitation and hygiene targets of the SDGs, following their adoption by United Nations (UN) Member States in September 2015. This Sector Ministers' Meeting was convened by UNICEF on behalf of the partnership and hosted by the Government of Ethiopia through the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity. The meeting was the first SWA High-level Meeting organized outside of the United States.

The meeting incorporated intensive ministerial roundtables, where ministers engaged in an open dialogue on the implications of the SDGs for national programmes. They were joined by high-level representatives of UN and aid agencies, development banks, civil society organizations, private sector representatives, and research and learning institutions, among others. In total, 50 countries were represented.

After the Meeting, accompanying technical staff came together to translate the outcomes of the previous two days into concrete short- and long-term actions. In parallel, ministers and journalists went on a field trip to Wukro, in the northern Tigray Region of Ethiopia, to visit urban and peri-urban water, sanitation and hygiene projects.

PREPARING FOR THE ADDIS ABABA HIGH-LEVEL MEETING

In preparation for the meeting, partners came together at country level for discussions on the extent to which their systems, processes and behaviours are ready for the challenges posed by the SDGs. Based on these discussions, and drawing on available data (e.g. national statistics, analytical tools, Joint Sector Reviews), partners prepared materials outlining the situation in their respective countries in terms of current coverage trends, and identified bottlenecks. During the meeting, ministers drew on these materials to review the changing landscape for sector development and chart a way forward.

NEXT STEPS

Countries agreed to develop plans for achieving the water, sanitation and hygiene-related targets of the SDGs with clear and measurable milestones that can be monitored. This national-level work will feed into the Finance and Sector Ministers' Meeting to be held in Washington, D.C. in April 2017 (convened by the World Bank on behalf of SWA), where ministers will discuss the financing of these targets – in particular the political, institutional and governance reforms needed to make better use of existing funding and for attracting additional resources.



“We stand ready to support your national political leadership in any practical way we can or any convening power we can bring to bear to support your national actions.”

THE HONOURABLE KEVIN RUDD,
SWA CHAIR

“This meeting is historic: it is the first global meeting of ministers responsible for sanitation and water in the era of the SDGs. You have the chance to make this meeting a real, defining feature of how we will all achieve our SDG targets.”

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. MULATU TESHOME,
PRESIDENT, FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

A PARTNERSHIP OF PARTNERSHIPS

All SDGs are interconnected; the success of one may involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another. Water, sanitation and hygiene goals are cross-cutting; they are essential for accomplishing targets related to health, education, gender equality and climate change, among others.

In 2016, SWA initiated joint planning and activities with multi-stakeholder partnerships in sectors influenced by water, sanitation and hygiene, to advance global advocacy and prepare joint areas of work on issues affecting the sector.



SDG GOAL 17:

Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SEPTEMBER

- High-level event at the UN General Assembly co-hosted by SWA, Every Woman Every Child, the SUN Movement, Zero Hunger Challenge and the Global Partnership for Education. The Hon. Kevin Rudd spoke at the session, which aimed to highlight the importance of collaboration across sectors supported by people-centred partnerships.
- Formal presentation of the 'Partnerships Playbook', a set of ten principles developed by the five partnerships that co-organized the General Assembly event, which embody the spirit of working in partnership and of ensuring that no-one is left behind.

NOVEMBER

- Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) announces the Partnerships Playbook as one of their 28 Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs). The GPIs are voluntary initiatives to implement the Busan Partnership Agreement (2011), the Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué (2014) and the Nairobi Outcome Document (2016).

DECEMBER

- SWA Steering Committee approves strategic partnership with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement around advocacy, documentation and sharing of best practices, and research and learning.
- Creation of a Joint Working Group between SWA and the SUN Movement.

A RECORD NUMBER OF NEW PARTNERS

In 2016, SWA gained **58 new partners**, the biggest increase since the partnership's creation in 2010: seven countries, two external support agencies, thirty-nine civil society organizations, seven private sector organizations and three research and learning institutions.

"As responsible partners in sustainable development we are working to transform the ways we work with people and communities to enable them to be leaders for their own and their communities' development."

THE PARTNERSHIP PLAYBOOK

**Enhance
government
leadership of
sector planning
processes**

**Strengthen and
use country
systems**

**Use one
information
and mutual
accountability
platform**

**Build
sustainable water
and sanitation
sector financing
strategies**

6. Collaborating for success

In 2015 the partnership launched the four SWA Collaborative Behaviours, which, if adopted by both countries and their partners, will improve the way they work together to achieve long-term outcomes that are necessary to deliver universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene.

Throughout 2016, SWA partners focused on identifying and promoting ways to effectively apply the Behaviours in practice, as well as on establishing indicators and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on their impact and performance – building the partnership’s consensus and its expertise on the Behaviours as the year progressed:

JANUARY-MARCH: Preliminary set of indicators for the Collaborative Behaviours identified by SWA Working Groups.

MARCH: Five prototype Country Profiles on the Collaborative Behaviours (see box) shared at the Technical Day of the High-level Ministerial Meeting in Addis Ababa.

AUGUST: Strategies for adoption of the Behaviours presented by Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Madagascar, World Bank, WHO and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation at Stockholm World Water Week.

OCTOBER: /Processes to increase adherence to the Behaviours presented at the University of North Carolina’s Water and Health Conference by countries Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, and their partners the Global Handwashing Partnership, USAID, WaterAid and the World Bank. / Webinar series exploring how Collaborative Behaviours and Building Blocks create an enabling environment for achieving the SDGs (over 140 partners attended, from 25 countries).



“The SWA Collaborative Behaviours not only urge governments to act, but also require the full and responsible participation of all stakeholders, from civil society to service providers and the private sector.”

CATARINA DE ALBUQUERQUE,
EXECUTIVE CHAIR, SWA

COORDINATION WITH GLAAS: DEVELOPING THE COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILES

In 2016, the World Health Organization (WHO) and SWA continued to work closely through the WHO-implemented UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS). WHO led the development of a monitoring strategy for the Collaborative Behaviours and continues to lead on the Behaviours’ monitoring. GLAAS is one of the main data sources for monitoring the indicators, along with World Bank’s Country Policy and Institutional Assessment, the Public Financial Management Performance (PEFA) and OECD’s Common Reporting Standard. WHO ensured that the GLAAS external support agency and country surveys were adapted and revised in 2016 to ensure they could collect information aligned with the Behaviours.

For the March 2016 High-level Meeting, WHO produced five pilot country profiles that provided an overview of how both the government and development partners are performing on the Behaviours. Information regarding the government and development partners is presented side-by-side to highlight areas of success and to encourage mutual accountability. WHO is now producing them for other SWA partner countries, as part of the preparatory process for the April 2017 High-level Meetings.



7. Building accountability

At the SWA 2014 High-level Meeting, 43 countries made 313 commitments and 12 donor partners made 70 commitments towards achieving their long-term vision for the sector.

These commitments were developed through government-led, consultative processes, often engaging multiple stakeholders, with a target end-date of April 2016. From April to December 2016 partners that tabled commitments engaged in multi-stakeholder dialogues in-country, to make a last review of progress made towards each commitment. Thirty-eight of the 43 countries and all 12 external support agencies reported back. The Secretariat will publish a detailed global report on World Water Day 2017, but the key conclusions were:

- Significant progress reported on almost half of the country commitments. Donors report significant progress on 80% of all commitments made.
- Countries reported significant success towards commitments relating to coordination and alignment, and to the development and enhancement of national policies and plans.
- Countries reported slow or no progress on 68% of their commitments relating to financing.
- Donors have been particularly successful in completing commitments relating to political prioritization, specifically in increasing financing and visibility of water and sanitation.
- Significant progress is reported on half of the commitments related to the 2014 HLM themes of sustainability and inequality.



The **USA** initiated two new programmes to support national and regional institutions and sector monitoring and coordination in Africa, and to increase and better track financial flows into and within the sector.

Paraguay prioritized vulnerable populations in rural locations, indigenous communities and people living in peri-urban zones, using a human rights and social equality perspective.

REPORTING ON THE SWA 2014 HIGH-LEVEL MEETING COMMITMENTS – SOME HIGHLIGHTS FROM PARTNERS

Sierra Leone developed and completed an Environmental Health and Sanitation Policy.

Burkina Faso consulted with its Parliament and other elected representatives to enhance the discussions on water and sanitation.

Afghanistan formulated an Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction Framework to safeguard drinking water and sanitation programmes.

Mongolia carried out regular public expenditure reviews to monitor the actual budget expenditure of domestic resources allocated to the water and sanitation sector.

By the end of March 2016, **Japan** contributed to increasing the capacity of over 2,000 engineers in the countries where Japan works.

Rwanda partnered with the private sector to increase water production capacities for the city of Kigali.

Niger succeeded in creating a separate budget line for sanitation.

The **African Development Bank (AfDB)** contributed to or hosted six regional water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives and events, advocating for funding and sustainability. The Bank also created 24 new operations up to June 2016 with a cumulative value of US\$664 million.

8. A partnership fit for purpose

SWA has a simple structure – a high-level Chair (The Hon. Kevin Rudd), a Steering Committee led by the SWA Executive Chair (Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque), the partners organized into five constituencies, and a Secretariat hosted by UNICEF.

The Steering Committee met four times in 2016: two in-person meetings (in Lisbon and New York) and two virtual conference calls. All of the approved minutes of Steering Committee meetings are available on SWA's website.

One of the ways partners work together is through involvement in Working Groups. In 2016, Working Groups actively addressed SWA issues related to Country Processes, Global Monitoring Harmonization, High-level Political Dialogue and the Private Sector. The Steering Committee also set up short-term committees to address a variety of issues, including the creation of an SWA Global Leaders' Group.



THE SWA STEERING COMMITTEE

STEERING COMMITTEE CHAIR:

Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque

COUNTRIES

Eastern & Southern Africa

Mr. Kepha Ombacho

Kenya

Mr. Tinayeshe Mutazu

Zimbabwe

Mr. Nilton Trindade

Mozambique

West & Central Africa

Mr. Achille Kangni

Benin

Mr. Samuel Ome

Nigeria

Ms. Joséphine Baro-Ouedraogo

Burkina Faso

South Asia

Ms. Lokuliyange Mangalika

Sri Lanka

Mr. Ghulam Qader

Afghanistan

East Asia & Pacific

Ms. Rechinsuren Batchimeg

Mongolia

Latin America & Caribbean

Ms. Claudia Coria-Bustos

Mexico

Middle East & North Africa

Mr. Amjad Ehmedat

Palestine National Authority

EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

Mr. Canisius Kanangire

African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)

Mr. Dick Van Ginhoven

The Netherlands (DGIS)

Mr. Paul Deverill

The United Kingdom (DfID)

CIVIL SOCIETY

Asia

Ms. Lajana Manandhar

Lumanti and Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA)

Africa

Mr. Samson Shivaji

Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network (KEWASNET) and African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW)

Northern

Mr. Thilo Panzerbieter

German Toilet Organization (GTO) and End Water Poverty (EWP)

Latin America & Caribbean

Mr. Jorge Mora Portuguese

Asociación Regional Centroamericana para el Agua y el Ambiente (ARCA) and Freshwater Action Network Central America (FANCA)

PRIVATE SECTOR

Mr. Sanjay Banka

Banka BioLoo

RESEARCH AND LEARNING

Mr. Patrick Moriarty

IRC

SECRETARIAT HOST

Mr. Sanjay Wijesekera

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

HOST OF THE FINANCE MINISTERS' MEETINGS

Mr. Dominick De Waal

World Bank

PERMANENT OBSERVERS

Mr. Federico Properzi

UN-Water

Mr. Bruce Gordon

World Health Organization

PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTED AT SWA STEERING COMMITTEE

In June 2016, Sanjay Banka, Managing Director at Banka BioLoo (India), became the first private sector representative to SWA's Steering Committee. Mr. Banka is working with other private sector partners on better defining the rules of engagement of the private sector in the partnership and ways of attracting new partners to that constituency.

A RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT APPROACH FOR SWA

In 2016, the Steering Committee initiated a consultation with partners on the establishment of a Results Framework for the partnership.

The framework is a management tool; SWA's Objectives, as outlined in the 2015-2030 Strategy, are linked to the activities of partners, SWA's leadership, its Steering Committee, its Working Groups, and the Secretariat. Activities are connected to intermediate outcomes and results that directly relate to the initial Objectives.

The framework also includes an analysis of potential risks. SWA's management will make future strategic decisions taking into consideration each activity's relevance to the Strategy, and ensuring a coordinated application of resources to minimize any identified risks.

The Results Framework was approved by the Steering Committee in June 2016 and performance against specific targets will be monitored for the first time at the end of 2017.

9. Future priorities

The partnership has the following priorities for 2017:

A PLATFORM FOR FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF SDG 6

Before the SDGs came into being, SWA partners had already agreed on a vision of universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene. They had also agreed that the only sustainable way to reach this vision would be through collaboration and multi-stakeholder dialogues, at both global and country levels.

In 2015, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon referred to the need for "coordination and review 'platforms'" that convene the UN and other multilateral entities to perform thematic reviews of the SDGs, to ensure efficient and effective action and accountability. SWA has played this role in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector since 2010, through its High-level Meetings as well as the global and national dialogues and reporting that take place in the preparation for – and following – the meetings.

Moving forward, SWA will continue to focus on encouraging its partners to be accountable for progress, in particular with respect to targets 6.1 and 6.2, as well as 6a and 6b, of the SDGs. It will also continue its work towards greater alignment with other sectors for all SDG targets that rely on the success of water, sanitation and hygiene.

STRENGTHENING COUNTRY-LEVEL ENGAGEMENT

SWA is also continuing to reinforce its impact at country level. A Country Engagement Framework was approved in December 2016 and its operationalization in-country will ensure that the partnership can add greater value to country-level sector dialogue, action and accountability. During 2017, a group of partner countries will be selected as the subject of case-studies to assess how SWA processes and mechanisms can be adapted to different contexts. These case studies will be used to refine the Framework.

BRIDGING THE FINANCING GAP

A common challenge across all SWA countries and other constituencies, is the financing gap that exists between the funds the sector currently has and what is needed to achieve universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene by 2030 – according to the World Bank, US\$114 billion globally per year until 2030, or three times current investment levels. Addressing the financing of the water, sanitation and hygiene-related targets of the SDGs – both attracting more resources and using existing ones more effectively – is also a priority for SWA.

The 2017 High-level Meeting and the accompanying preparatory process are a critical opportunity for governments striving to achieve universal access; it will help to ensure that domestic policies and practice are fit for purpose, and for international cooperation to support and align behind governments' leadership.

BUILDING A TRULY GLOBAL AND INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIP

One of the priorities of SWA's leadership is to create a truly global multi-stakeholder partnership. The partnership is pro-actively reaching out to countries from all regions that face a wide range of challenges when it comes to the achieving the SDGs, including inequalities and lack of system sustainability. SWA will also continue to strengthen collaboration with the private sector, a key partner for achieving the SDGs.

Part of this effort towards universality also relies on continuing to reach out to and strengthen ties with partnerships and organizations in other sectors: in particular, health, nutrition, education, human rights, environment and humanitarian aid.

10.

Financial report

SWA Secretariat income and expenditure in
2016 (in US\$)*

(in US\$)	Credit	Debit	Balance
INCOME			
Opening balance 2016	3,054,529		
Donor funding received in 2016**	7,824,582		
EXPENDITURES			
Staff		542,959	
Strengthening the functioning of the SWA partnership		491,278	
Influencing high-level decision-makers		31,084	
SWA High-level Political Dialogue		313,985	
High-level Meetings		334,736	
Communications		325,977	
Indirect costs		183,812	
GRAND TOTAL	10,879,111	2,223,830	8,655,282

* Interim financial report

** This includes funding for upcoming years

Donor	Opening Balance in 2016	Received in 2016	Expected in 2017*	Expected in 2018*	Expected in 2019
BMZ (Germany)	110,545	0	0	0	0
DFID (United Kingdom)	0	4,257,908	0		
DGIS (The Netherlands)	796,402	0	0	0	0
Gates (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)	1,500,000	132,576	0	0	0
DFAT (Australia)	322,578	431,965	0	0	0
USAID (United States)	187,463	791,944	750,000	0	0
SIDA (Sweden)	0	2,210,189	0	0	0
SDC (Switzerland)	137,542	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,054,529	7,824,582	750,000	-	-

* Funds committed in a signed agreement although not all funds have been received yet, or in final stages of agreement

** For 2017, USAID funding is subject to availability



SWA Annual Report 2016

This Annual Report was prepared by the Sanitation and Water for All Secretariat, with the approval of the SWA Steering Committee, and is intended to give a summary of the partnership's work in 2016. For more detailed information, please visit our website.

The Secretariat is grateful for the support of the following governments and organizations, which has made its work possible:

- The Australian Government – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- The Government of Germany – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- The Government of the Netherlands – Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS)
- The Government of Sweden – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- The Government of Switzerland – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- The United Kingdom – Department for International Development (DFID)
- The United States of America – United States Agency for International Cooperation (USAID)

This Annual Report was issued in June 2017.

SWA

3 United Nations Plaza, 14th floor
New York, New York, 10017
info@sanitationandwaterforall.org
www.sanitationandwaterforall.org

photo credit:
@UNICEF

